

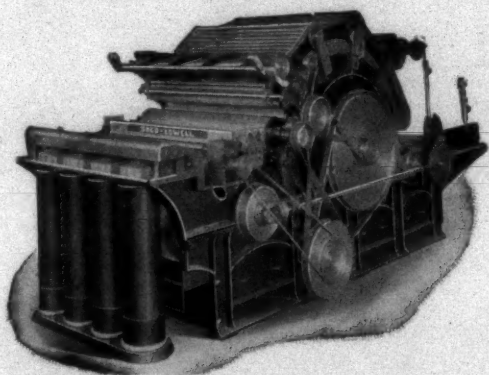
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 26, 1915

NUMBER 26

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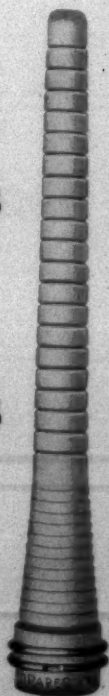
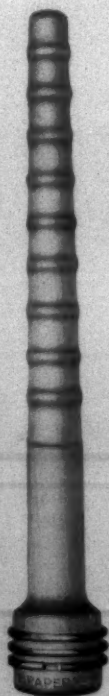
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 26, 1915

NUMBER 26

COTTON TEXTILES IN ARGENTINA

Report of Commercial Representative attached to Buenos Aires Branch of the National City Bank of New York.

(Continued from Last Week).

The representative of the North American manufacturer should be fully informed as to prices, c. i. f. Buenos Aires, itemized in detail, so that he can easily explain them to the importer in comparison with the European prices. With a thorough understanding at the start as to just what he is paying for, there will be little ground for future difficulties over miscellaneous items that enter into the cost of placing the goods on the market, for which bill will be rendered to the importer. The difficulty of arriving at a clear understanding when quoting f. o. b. or factory prices for North American goods is that the local importer knows comparatively little about ocean freight rates from the United States, and nothing about distances from factory to port of embarkation or railroad rates, and probably has no shipping agent at the port of embarkation to attend to the dispatch of his goods. When the time arrives that the volume of business between the Argentine and the United States is large enough to warrant it, he will probably have his shipping agent in New York, or Boston, and the quotation of factory or f. o. b. prices will not then be attended with so much difficulty.

Terms.

Liberal terms have been allowed to the textile trade. Many manufacturers have been doing business with local concerns, on four and six months open accounts, dating from the date of the invoice, some with the privilege of extension for another six months if the purchaser found it inconvenient to pay at the end of the first period. Some importers say that they have never been drawn on for their purchases. The importers in turn have extended long credits to their customers. Present conditions may, however, result in the gradual abandonment of this practice to a certain extent. Recently some fifty of the most important importers made an agreement not to extend credits to their customers of more than five months. This action was no doubt caused by the condition of the local market, and also probably was influenced by the action of European manufacturers. One importer stated that Manchester manufacturers in view of conditions there have demanded cash against documents. The dealers here do not look with favor upon manufacturers who attempt to shorten the credit terms,

and are inclined to make their purchases elsewhere if they can get more favorable treatment.

Just what should be considered reasonable terms, upon the return of normal conditions, is hard to determine at this time; it will depend more or less upon what competitors in other countries are in a position to offer. The American manufacturer should understand, however, that few goods can ever be sold in Argentina for cash against documents in New York, as some manufacturers have demanded. It is probably safe to say that they cannot expect to get payment for their goods earlier than ninety days from the acceptance of the documents. Some importers may be willing to pay upon acceptance, but as a rule they want to get their goods out of the custom house, and see them before they settle, at least.

Selling Methods.

Textiles are imported into and distributed in the Argentine by about ten large first-class houses, and a large number of smaller houses, all located in Buenos Aires. The larger establishments maintain purchasing branches in the textile manufacturing centers of Europe, Manchester, Milan and Hamburg. The larger Buenos Aires houses buy little or nothing here, because their European buyers are in a better position to compare prices and judge the quality of the output of the various factories. Contrary to general supposition, these houses are not bound, except by long custom and the belief that it is more to their advantage, to purchase from the European manufacturers. If the American manufacturer can convince them that it will be to their advantage to buy in the United States, there is no doubt that they will establish their purchasing agencies there. The manager of one of the large local houses recently stated that his Manchester representative would probably go to the United States to examine goods there. Another manager who recently returned from an unsatisfactory trip to Manchester is now contemplating a visit to the United States in the interests of his house. Some of the smaller houses also are represented in Manchester, but most of them order through the Buenos Aires representatives of European manufacturers. These men receive samples from Europe and take orders on a small commission, stating by some to be only

one per cent. Small houses also buy from the larger local importers.

It is the rule that importing houses owned by foreigners, or persons of foreign extraction, buy largely from their own countries, i. e. Italian firms from Milan, Spanish firms from Barcelona, etc.

Various plans have been suggested as practical for selling textiles in the Argentine: (a) Periodical visits to the trade by a traveling representative; (b) The establishment of branch houses in Buenos Aires by a large North American distributor, or by several, interested in non-competitive lines of textiles, to carry stocks and compete directly with the large houses already established; (c) Permanent representative in Buenos Aires, with no stock, but in constant touch with the trade; (d) Efforts to induce importing houses to send buyers to the United States.

(a) Periodical visits to the trade by traveling representative do not seem to have been the practice in the past. This should, however, be the first step taken by North American manufacturers to determine the possibilities of the market. This representative should be more of a student of conditions than the ordinary salesman; should understand the technic of his line, not only from the industrial standpoint; should come here not with the idea of selling, but of learning, and of making connections for future business. He should be equipped with a knowledge of the country's language, but that is not as important as other qualifications mentioned, and above all he should be tactful and courteous and understand how to win the respect and confidence of the people with whom he is to deal.

(b) The establishment of branches is probably most suitable for the large scale production methods of the United States, and its advisability is dependent upon the number of lines of textiles in which the North American manufacturers decide they can compete. If they find that the prices of most goods they produce are too high, it will not be warranted, but if they find competition in many lines possible, it will relieve the manufacturer's goods of many of the detailed expenses to which they are subjected by passing through various hands. For example, it would not be necessary for the manufacturer to make up the special case assortments ordered by the individual customer, but

he would be enabled to confine the contents of each case to one design, leaving repacking to the branch house, to be done in accordance with the requirements of the various customers.

The competition of the large houses here is keen, but as they have no fixed clientele, a branch of a North American house would have an open field in this respect.

(c) The appointment of a permanent representative, has recently been adopted by one northern manufacturer. It presents all the advantages of employing a traveling representative, is a comparatively inexpensive method, and is one that has been followed for a long time by many European manufacturers. An important objection to this, however, is that the large Argentine importers refuse to deal with any representative collecting a commission on sales. They will deal only with the manufacturer direct.

(d) The last suggestion would involve no risk on the part of the manufacturer. Argentine purchasing agents in the United States, familiar with the requirements of the Argentine trade and with the prices of competing manufacturers would be equipped to judge of qualities, designs and prices that will satisfy the importer and the consumer. This plan however depends upon the manufacturer being able to convince the importer that he has something that he wants, upon his being able to offer him some inducement to send his representative to the manufacturer. This could undoubtedly be accomplished best by means of the traveling representative, sent here to study the market and make connections.

The foregoing suggestions as to the manner of getting into direct touch with this market are only for the large North American manufacturers who wish to devote special attention and capital to their export trade. Above all, the fact should be impressed upon our manufacturers of cotton textiles, as well as of other goods, that this market is not one that they can enter by direct methods, unless they have sufficient capital and are willing to go to the expense to do so, along lines similar to those suggested. Otherwise they must utilize the agency of some established and responsible export concern of which there are several in the United

(Continued on Page 15.)

Letter of Lewis W. Parker to Stockholders of Parker Cotton Mills.

On account of some recently published statements relative to the affairs of the Parker Cotton Mills, the following letter, issued last February, will be found interesting:

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 11, 1915.

To the Stockholders of Parker Cotton Mills Company:

You have received statements of the Parker Cotton Mills Company and the various companies owned by it as of November 4th, 1914, the day succeeding that on which I resigned the presidency of the Company. This resignation was the result of an error in judgment on my part in the purchase of a considerable volume of cotton in the summer of 1914 and of the involved condition of my own affairs.

I was then, and am now, the largest stockholder of the Company. Through the assumption by me, however, of certain obligations assumed in the interest of the Company, and as the result of the serious decline in value of its stocks, my own financial status has been most seriously affected.

During the early part of the summer of 1914, we sold goods in large volume for delivery during the succeeding fall and winter; in some cases, for many months beyond. The aggregate of these sales necessitated the purchase by us at that time as a hedge or protection of the amount of cotton necessary in the manufacture of the goods sold, and equivalent to slightly in excess of 25,000 bales. These purchases were made, of course, at prices prevailing at that time and at prices which were in excess of what prevailed after the outbreak of war in August, 1914.

In addition to the purchases, in the latter part of July, 1914, when cotton declined very materially, we purchased additional cotton for subsequent consumption, in volume about equal to the purchases previously made. So that the aggregate of our purchases became 54,500 bales.

With the decline of the price of cotton, the assured loss upon these purchases was, of course, great; the possible losses were extreme in view of the assurance that efforts would be made by buyers of goods to cancel sales made to them in view of the great decline in the prices of cotton goods consequent upon the decline in cotton.

Of course, the purchases of cotton were made without anticipation of the outbreak of war, and whilst large, were far from the annual consumption of our companies.

In the statements submitted to you as of November 4, 1914, there is shown amongst the contingent liabilities of the Hampton Cotton Mills Company and of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, certain acceptances given Baldwin & Leslie, aggregating \$300,000.00 and set out in the statement of the Hampton Cotton Mills Company in the following words: "Contingent Liabilities which may become direct liabilities—acceptances held by Baldwin & Leslie as collateral to obligations of Lewis W. Parker. These accept-

ances being endorsed by the Parker Mills Company, \$300,000.00."

This same liability appeared in the statements submitted to you of December 31st, 1913, being included in the Contingent Liabilities of the Hampton Cotton Mills Company, stated at that time as being \$672,638.16. The liability arose under the following conditions:

At the time that we acquired the plants of Richland and Granby Cotton Mills, there existed thereon certain liabilities aggregating \$1,200,000.00. At the time of the organization of this Company, it had been suggested that these mortgages could be obtained by us in exchange for our stock on the basis of one-third cash, one-third preferred stock, and one-third common stock, or, as an alternative, 80 per cent preferred stock and 20 per cent common stock. We found, however, much difficulty in procuring the mortgage bonds on these terms and, after careful consideration, I was authorized by the Board of Directors to obtain these mortgage bonds from time to time upon the best terms possible in each case, upon my assurance, however, that I would protect the Company to the extent that in the aggregate the bonds should not cost them in excess of the terms above stated.

\$300,000.00 of these bonds were held as collateral by Baldwin & Leslie, of New York, who were unwilling to make the exchange on the terms stated. After negotiations, however, it was agreed that they would make the exchange on the basis of 80 per cent Preferred Stock,

and 20 per cent Common Stock, accepting my note for the amount of the bonds with the stock received in exchange as collateral; the Hampton Cotton Mills Company to guarantee the payment on my part of the note thus given.

The agreement so made was duly reported to the Board of Directors of the Hampton Cotton Mills Company, the same appearing in certain letters passing between Baldwin & Leslie and myself, submitted to the Board and set out in the minutes.

Thereafter the following Resolutions were adopted by the Directors of the Hampton Cotton Mills Company:

"First; this Corporation ratifies and confirms the agreement made in its behalf as set forth in the above letters;

"Second; that the officers of this Corporation be authorized to execute from time to time to Baldwin & Leslie, notes or drafts to the extent of \$300,000.00 as stated; the same to be deemed collateral to the said obligation of Lewis W. Parker and the said Preferred and Common Stock held by Baldwin & Leslie and received in the said exchange."

Amongst the assets of the Parker Cotton Mills Company appearing on the statement of November 4, 1914, are listed "Lewis W. Parker, Open Account, value uncertain, \$18,549.91," also, "Lewis W. Parker, Notes Receivable, value uncertain, \$359,453.25."

A part of these accounts and notes appeared in the statement of December 31, 1913, and were referred to in my report to the Board of Direc-

tors. In this, after explaining the items referred to, I stated as follows:

"I was authorized by a previous resolution of the Board of Directors to obtain the bonds on the best terms possible and this was the best adjustment I could make."

The accounts so charged to me represent in the aggregate amounts charged to me from time to time with which to obtain mortgage bonds of Granby and Richland Cotton Mills, above referred to, and other indebtedness of these mills, together with interest thereon.

By way of illustration:

A certain bank in Charleston owed \$34,000.00 par value of Granby mortgage bonds. It was unwilling to make exchanges of these bonds on the terms previously referred to, but I finally made an arrangement with the bank by which it accepted 80 per cent of the face value of said bonds in Preferred Stock of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, at par, I giving my note to it for the 20 per cent, or \$6,800.00, secured by 68 shares of Common Stock of the Parker Cotton Mills Company. Upon the maturity of this note, the Parker Cotton Mills Company advanced the funds with which to pay it and had the note assigned to itself as it had been executed in its interest. This note of \$6,800.00 is one of the notes referred to as being due by myself to the Company.

The remainder of my indebtedness arose under similar conditions.

Amongst the contingent assets of the Hampton Cotton Mills Company there appears in the statement of November 4, 1914, the following: "Note of Lewis W. Parker, for \$31,200.00 with 554 shares of Common Stock of the Parker Cotton Mills Company as collateral; now held by former officers of Olympia Cotton Mills, and any realization of which should be paid to Hampton Cotton Mills." This note was given to Olympia Cotton Mills on September 30, 1909, under authority of the Board of Directors in connection with the purchase of certain of the second Preferred Stock of Olympia Cotton Mills; subsequently exchanged for an equal number of shares of Parker Cotton Mills Company Common Stock. The purchase was made in the interest of Olympia Cotton Mills but it was not deemed advisable by the Board of Directors for the Company to purchase its own stock.

In the statement of the contingent assets of Victor Manufacturing Company appears the following: "Notes of Lewis W. Parker, \$31,128.94, with 359 shares of Common Stock, and 233 shares of Preferred Stock of the Parker Cotton Mills Company as collateral; now held by former officers of Apalache Mills and any realization of which should be paid to Victor Manufacturing Company." The Apalache Mills, prior to their incorporation into the Parker Cotton Mills Company, were owned by Mr. Francis J. Pelzer and myself. Some time prior to the acquisition of the Apalache Mills by the Parker Cotton Mills Company, arrangements were made for the issue of a considerable amount of Preferred Stock; a portion of which,

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We have made a study of the requirements of the industry and now manufacture special starches adapted to every requirement of cotton manufacture. Our brands of Textile Starches are the results of years of scientific investigation coupled with practical experience. We are prepared to study the requirements of the mill and supply starches which will produce the best results at minimum prices.

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to-wit, \$25,000.00, was carried by the Company for me with the stock as collateral. Subsequently, this stock was exchanged for stock of the Parker Cotton Mills Company and the exchanged stock remained as collateral to the obligation.

The remainder of the notes referred to is a balance on a note of \$22,482.06 on which payments have been made to the extent of \$16,353.12, leaving a balance, as stated, of \$6,128.94.

A loss had occurred prior to the connection of the Apalache Mills with the Parker Cotton Mills Company to the extent of, approximately, \$29,000.00. Under circumstances which prompted me to assume this loss, this amount had been reduced to approximately \$6,000.00 when the Apalache Mills were absorbed by the Parker Cotton Mills Company.

The amounts shown due to the Olympia Cotton Mills and to Apalache Mills were never exhibited in the assets of either the Parker Cotton Mills Company, Hampton Cotton Mills, or Victor Manufacturing Company.

I have thus explained the circumstances under which I appear indebted to the Parker Cotton Mills Company and its sub-ordinate companies. This indebtedness has been the result of my effort to protect the Company. It has arisen from no selfish object. Possibly too great optimism has caused me to take risks and assume burdens which should not have been undertaken. I am the greatest sufferer therefrom.

A consideration of the statements submitted as of November 4, 1914, justifies the view that these statements present the worst possible condition of the Parker Cotton Mills Company and the sub-ordinate companies named. It has appeared advisable to take inventories and estimate values on the most extreme conditions then existing; and to disregard assets previously shown in the statements of the Companies which I regard of value.

I shall not undertake to enter into a detailed discussion of these matters. Sufficient is it to say that no harm is done at this time by under-estimating values except, possibly, to unduly depress stockholders. Subsequently, the full value of these assets will appear. The effect of placing low values upon the assets of the Company will enable satisfactory results to be obtained in manufacturing. This is illustrated from the fact that the Company, as I am advised, have shown manufacturing profits in excess of \$100,000.00 for the month of November, 1914, and \$75,000.00 for the month of December, 1914. These most satisfactory results were only brought about through the depression of the assets in connection with the sales previously made on a high basis by myself. I hope that these excellent profits will be earned in succeeding months and, if earned, the true value of the assets and property of the Companies will rapidly appear.

I am sincerely appreciative of the confidence and good will which have been shown me in the past by stockholders. I sought to serve them to the best of my capacity. Nothing

was done by me with any selfish or personal object and all that has been done has been in the effort to serve those whom I represented and who had shown their confidence.

Should any additional information be desired by any stockholder, I shall be pleased to furnish the same.

Yours very truly,

Lewis W. Parker.

The Dyestuff Situation.

To write the history of the dyestuff industry during the past month, is to re-write the history of the previous month. No new developments have been made, the collection of ridiculous rumors has been increased, prices have been gradually rising and stocks of colors have been rapidly decreasing.

The German factories have closed their exports into Switzerland and reports show that Italy is suffering with the rest of the textile world.

In the British House of Commons, the Secretary for India, in reporting upon the situation of natural indigo, remarked that steps were being taken in the United Kingdom to manufacture artificial indigo, but gave no details regarding it.

Small shipments of dyestuffs, chiefly natural wood extracts, have been exported by the United States.

British Dyes, Ltd. seems to be gradually assuming a commercial aspect. The last financial report of this company showed a total received from public subscriptions and government grant of £1,018,000, the preliminary expenses had amounted to £9,000, and after the payment to Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., of £422,000 for their Huddersfield plant there would remain £587,000, to which should be added the uncalled share capital of £492,000, making £1,079,000 practically cash resources in hand. The plans for the investigating department are completed and attempts are being made to find a site for an enlarged plant. The regular output of dyes of Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., has been somewhat increased, but the present production is thus far so inadequate as to make any great impression upon the shortage.

In the United States there has been little change, except for the increased stringency, which the domestic manufacturers have not been able to relieve.

Stocks of dyes have been practically exhausted, importations are an impossibility, as England refuses to change her attitude regarding them, and the productions of the domestic manufacturers are sold out far in advance.

There is no possible way of forecasting the future, and the textile industry faces a practically complete starvation of dyes for immediate consumption.

While it seems suicidal to sit calmly and allow the dangers to increase, these seems no way to overcome the difficulties. The government, by its actions, has shown its inability to cope with the situation, and while the domestic producers are using every endeavor to increase their production, it is generally admitted that the complete solution of the situation can not be reached without the co-operation of the

British and German governments. Notwithstanding the millions of words that have been written upon the subject, the government and the public do not seem to appreciate the importance of the matter and the dangers that confront them, and they can probably be brought to a realization of the matter, only when the mills have advanced their prices to a point where the purse of the ultimate consumer feels the pressure.

Many of the mills have adopted the policy of not guaranteeing future shipments on account of the dyestuff situation, and unless the conditions change, the time is not far distant when the American public will be largely garbed in half-mourning—black and white.

The textile trade, the importers, the domestic manufacturers and the foreign manufacturers are helpless to change the conditions and the public will have to suffer the consequences in increased prices and inferior products.—Textile Colorist.

The Hour of America's Trade Opportunity in India

While the public opinion of commercial interest is heatedly discussing the expediency of establishing a strong foothold in South America due to the suspension of business caused by the belligerents now engaged in a titanic struggle in Europe, there seems to be a feeling after much consideration that it would be a wiser plan to modify this tide of opinion and look elsewhere into the world for a more lucrative field. The expectations raised by sensational announcements of the vast returns made in speculations in South America having gradually dissipated, we are now best prepared to meet the situation adequately by a closer study into the southeastern portions of Asia, know as India, as an outlet of American trade industries.

India is a great agricultural country and has to feed and clothe nearly 384,000,000 people, and what she excels in is her manufactures, namely, agricultural implements and cotton piece-goods. India has wealth stored in her for countless centuries, while South America is not yet developed. India's capacity for buying is nearly \$4.34 per capita, but with her enormous population, alien Governments have been made wealthy. India is a buyer of goods upon some of which America's future development is dependent. India has consumed more American patent medicines than any other nation in the world. India has bought large quantities of American typewriters, computing machines, etc., automobiles, etc., which, when calculated in dollars and cents have run into millions. What India needs is what America is anxious to sell.

India takes over two-fifths of Great Britain's entire exports to the world. What then is the matter with the United States? Germany's enterprise and success in India was the result of a serious attempt made by German commercial houses to try to see Indian business problems from the Indian point of view. Ger-

many was quick to see that India's insidious caste system would not give her representatives an entree in the Indian business circles which would ultimately reduce her prestige and lose her trade. She quickly utilized the services of Indians and these men went back to their people and created business that made German commerce a potential factor. At this writing there are young men in America who should be given a chance to serve energetic American commission houses and sent back to India. These men will be vital factors in the stimulation of trade with India.

India ranks tenth in the list of exporters in the world that buy American goods. India ranks about seventh in the list of importing countries of the world. India buys more than Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and South America combined. Over \$180,000,000 was spent in the year 1913 to 1914, in the purchase of cotton fabrics and cotton piece-goods.

The door is wide open now for a commercial revival with India. It is a market worthy of the attention of Americans who are anxiously seeking an outlet for their products, especially in cotton fabrics. India is the greatest trade center of the world, and America's opportunity is unlimited for the building of profitable, permanent trade relations—American Industries for August.

CLINCHFIELD AT THE PANAMA CANAL

Has made the same enviable record for high fuel efficiency and low power cost that have characterized its performance in the big cotton mills and on prominent railway lines of the Carolinas.

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"The Coal of High Heat Value."

A tourist, traveling in the Rocky Mountains, was introduced to an old hunter who claimed to have killed no fewer than fur hundred bears. "Bill," said the introducer, "this fellow wants to hear some narrow escapes you've had from bears." "Young man," said the old man slowly, "if there's been any narrower escapes, the bears had 'em!"

Scientific Management in the Weave Room

The attention given in recent years to what is known as scientific management has undoubtedly resulted in a material increase in the efficiency of textile mills. Scientific management as a study, however, is a far different proposition from scientific management in practice. As a matter of fact, there is not a cotton manufacturing plant in the country that can be run without some sort of scientific management. This statement may seem extravagant to those who are not familiar with the intricacies of cotton manufacturing and who cannot associate science with so common an industry. Nevertheless, it is a fact that scientific principles are involved in all processes through which cotton is manipulated. In no part of the mill can the principles of scientific management be better applied than in the weave room, and yet in no part of the mill has the matter received so little attention. In a weave room there are so many small details to be attended to and so many different conditions in which labor is involved that there must be some form of practical management conducted in a scientific manner if successful results are to be obtained.

One of the principals of scientific management is to reduce waste of all kinds to a minimum, whether of human energy or waste of materials. It is a question of whether the reduction of a number of movements required to perform any work may be as successfully applied in a cotton weave room as in other departments where the work is not involved in so many details. For example, the loom fixer's work consists in repairing and fixing looms, taking old harness out of looms, starting up new warps and many other odd jobs.

In nearly every mill one can see slack belts which slip on the pulley. Every slack belt means a loss in production in proportion to the slippage. In some mills the loom fixer tightens up the slack belts after the machines are stopped. In other mills all the belts are examined every week and all slack belts tightened. The result is very little loss through slipping of belts. Belt dressing should be applied systematically. The belts should first be cleaned and the dressing applied according to directions given. It was the custom in a small mill of about 250 looms to apply belt dressing at the week end. One one occasion a new man applied the dressing, but did not heat it as directions stated. The dressing was put on the belts in patches with the result that considerable time was lost when starting up Monday morning. After this occurrence instructions were carefully given for applying this belt dressing.

It is almost impossible to weave cloth without having some ends break. Breakage will be more or less according to the strength of the yarn, the setting of the various parts of the loom and the regulation of the weight on the warp, to-

gether with other small details, such as having shuttles in good condition. Much also depends on the weaver's ability to handle the loom, tie the ends and keep the warp straight. A good weaver will be able to tie broken ends quickly and with a good knot so that the knot will weave through the harness and reed. If there are excessive breakages of the warp, there is something the matter with the preliminary processes. Either the yarn is being stretched and the elasticity taken out of it in the spooling and warping process or the size is not penetrating and the yarn is being stretched or scorched.

The test of the good weaver is in keeping the warp ends straight during excessive breakage. To replace ends, extra bobbins are used until the broken ends come up. The good weaver will tie each end correctly as it comes up, but the poor weaver will have a crossed warp.

Another way in which time can be saved is to arrange the tie ends which the weavers use to piece broken ends. If these ends are so arranged that they will pull out easily the time required to tie a broken end is reduced, but if the ends can be readily removed from a bunch, the time it takes to tie the end is increased. A shuttle with a full bobbin should always be ready for use so that as the filling is woven off the bobbin in the loom, this shuttle may be ready. The time it takes to transfer the shuttles depends first on how the loom is stopped, second, whether there is a wide warp in the loom or not. If there is a wide warp in the loom it usually takes a longer time to change the shuttles. Time may also be wasted when the loom is stopped. The loom should always be stopped so that the shuttle will be at the side of the shipper handle.

There is always a certain amount of waste in yarn and cloth at the starting up and finishing of a warp. This should be reduced to a minimum. The cut marks should be as near the end of the warp yarn as possible and the warp ends should be tied to an apron or tied in some other way to the loom beam so that the ends may be woven up to the lease rods. In this way from 12 to 36 inches warp yarn will be saved at the end of each warp. The first cut mark should not be too far from the end so as not to make too much waste at the beginning. The first cut marks are sometimes from one yard to half a cut from the end. I once noticed in a mill that the weavers' cuts had all been entered up for the week. There were about twenty looms with the warps out. In each of these looms from 1-2 to 2 yards of cloth had been left on the loom. This had been left there so that it could be used as an apron to tie on the new warp. When the new warp was started up each weaver took his short length of cloth home. The mill had gone to the expense of making the warp and filling, had paid the weavers to weave the cloth and then the weavers used it. Had the mill kept this

cloth it could have been sold at a loss as remnants. The remedy was to provide aprons for the looms.

Whenever a full bobbin drops on the floor it should be picked up at once, otherwise the yarn will get dirty and cannot be used. This is a loss to the mill for every full bobbin of filling represents at least two cents' worth of cotton. The bobbin, which is liable to be stepped on at any time and get broken, is worth 1-2 cents, so that through lack of efficiency or care every full bobbin that is wasted is a loss to the mill.

Waste is made in every department of the mill. An excess over that which is legitimate is a loss. When the weaver throws the waste on the floor it will become dirty and the value decreased. To save this waste every weaver should have bags or tin cans provided into

which the waste can be put, and collected every day. A standard should also be set in supplies. A record should be kept of the number of the machine parts used. The examples given above show that by a more careful study of scientific methods and the practical application of these methods, better results can be obtained.—Textile World Record.

"Them soldiers must suffer some-thing terrible in them there trenches," remarked Weary Willie, looking up from a fragment of newspaper he had picked up by the roadside.

"That ain't the worst of it," replied his companion. "I was readin' the other day where they have to dig them trenches themselves."—Ex.

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Economy of Wide Looms

Most of the imported fabrics have been wide, and because quite large quantities of domestic materials are sold as foreign, it has been necessary to make the cloth wider if the deception were to be continued. Conditions in foreign mills made it possible to install wider looms, and previous conditions made it rather desirable for domestic concerns to have narrow ones. Even in the silk industry, the change has created some comment. Some time ago there were very few silk looms operating which were more than 6 inches wide, and now there are comparatively few looms of a narrow character making silk. It is predicted that in the near future narrow looms for the production of silks will be entirely out of date. It is stated that better machinery had something to do with the change to wider fabrics. Undoubtedly this is responsible to an extent. We believe however, that other conditions have had more influence than the machinery.

In the making of cotton cloth, the improvement in yarn has had quite an influence. The yarn used in fancy fabrics today is very much better than it was even for so short a time as ten years ago, and this has permitted the operative to handle just as many looms as he did previously, and these looms of a wider character. Of course it has meant the oversight or looking after a great many more warp threads but the improved character of the yarn has made this possible without any great increase in effort upon the part of the weaver. The application of stop motions to many looms has also had quite an influence, inasmuch as it tends to keep up the quality of the fabric and there are probably less seconds in the wide fabrics than was the case some years ago in the narrow fabrics. Possibly in some cases the increased ability of the operatives has had something to do with the change, but as a general thing the operatives in the cotton industry have not improved, but rather the machinery has improved, and the quality of the yarn has been much better.

It is also a fact that for fancy fabrics there has been a great increase in the amount of combed yarn used. This has been brought about largely by the introduction of the mercerization process, but the improved finish has necessitated better yarn, and the better yarn has made better running work. Any one who ignores the market developments may sooner or later find himself in a rather difficult position through lack of orders. It is more probable that during the next ten years there will be an excess of narrow fabrics, and prices will be so low upon such goods that small profits will be secured, while the remainder of the industry will be very successful. Cutters-up will not go back to narrow goods, and in addition consumers are demanding more and more of the wider fabrics. They cut better and are generally more satisfactory. One of the great aids in making it possible for consumers to use wider fabrics has

been the change during recent years upon all patterns to goods which are wider.

Some few years ago, dress patterns did not consider wide fabrics, and a consumer was afraid to purchase the wide material, not knowing how much would be required. With the details given for wide fabrics in patterns, the consumer has been more used to the wide materials, and is continuing to go for them. The whole situation is one of interest to manufacturers and distributors. Wide fabrics have come to stay. They often mean more profit to the manufacturer, and more profit to the distributor. They are also made more economically. More wide looms will be used than those now in operation.—Wool & Cotton Reporter.

Standard Warehouses For Conserving American Cotton.

The importance of properly constructed storage houses which conform to the standards recommended by the underwriters association and afford ample protection and a low insurance rate, as a means to help the farmer, banker, and business man of the South hold the surplus cotton in times of overproduction or unsatisfactory market conditions, is emphasized in a new bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, No. 277, entitled "Cotton Warehouse Construction." Types of warehouses designed to command a low insurance rate and to minimize the cost of handling are described in detail. An earlier investigation, the results of which have been published in Bulletin 216, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, showed that although the existing storage facilities in the South, if used, could take care of an ordinary crop, few of them were properly located, many poorly designed, the insurance rates and cost of handling high, and that in general there was need of a great change in taking care of the cotton crop from the time it is picked until finally marketed. The so-called "country damage" to cotton is estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$75,000,000 a year, almost all of which could be saved with an adequate warehouse system.

When properly stored and insured, cotton is considered by many to be one of the very best collaterals that can be offered upon which to loan money. Money loaned on cotton in such warehouses should command a very low rate of interest. One of the primary reasons that farmers and business men have for storing cotton, is to enable them to borrow money upon it until market conditions improve.

The correct designing of a cotton warehouse is of much importance because upon the construction of the warehouse depends the rate of insurance charged for the cotton inside it. The average insurance rate, it is said, in the buildings now in use is as high as \$2 a year on \$100. In standard warehouses, properly protected by automatic sprinkler equipment, this rate could be reduced to 25 cents on \$100. It is a curious fact, that many of the warehouses now in use cost more to build than if they had been made to conform to the standards.

ECONOMY**THE IVEY MILLS COMPANY**

HICKORY, N. C., June 24th, 1915.

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A YEAR OF THE WAR

A year ago this month Germany declared war upon Russia because that huge Slavic power refused to acquiesce in the bullying policy of Austria directed against a people of Slavic stock. Hostilities had actually been launched three days earlier when Austria moved troops toward the Serbian frontier; but it was the German ultimatum to Russia followed quickly by a declaration of war that developed the catastrophe apprehended by the world for forty years.

It is unnecessary to review the hurried, almost hysterical, efforts of the diplomats, first, to prevent war, and, second, to limit the area of hostilities. History will appraise them as a breakdown of civilization when confronted by an alert and determined barbarism. What we may fairly do now is to look over the hastily record of military operations and consider whether the obvious progress of the German arms on land is offset by the maritime dominance of the Allies and their greater resources in men, money and industrial auxiliaries.

To a large extent the plans of the German general staff have miscarried. Those plans, as all the world knows, had contemplated the swift conquest of France by a sudden rush through neutral Belgium, the capture of Paris, the dictation of a second peace treaty less humiliating perhaps, but quite as conclusive as that of Frankfurt, and then a lightning swing eastward of the victorious forces across the Rhine to shatter the military power of Russia on her western frontiers in Poland and Kurland.

This programme failed. Belgium resisted. England came to the aid of France. Upon these two consequences of her war policy Germany had not sufficiently counted. Furthermore Russia proved to the surprise of nearly every military student that her mobilization processes were much swifter than was generally supposed. Austrian territory was invaded and Austrian armies routed in spite of the early defeats inflicted by the recaptured Von Hindenburg in the lake district of East Prussia. Thus, both in the east and the west, the hope of quickly ending the war through a series of

sudden and demolishing blows was dissipated by the unexpected power of the counter offensive. But in no sense did the efficiency of the German war machine fall below the anticipations of those who knew it best. That machine, the most extraordinary the world has ever seen, moved with relentless precision to the execution of plans as carefully prepared as those that had borne such remarkable fruitage a generation earlier at Sedan and Metz. It failed to accomplish decisive results, failed to finish on the Marne what was begun in Belgium, only because the resistance opposed to it was beyond any reasonable calculation that could have been made in advance.

Yet serious as this failure has been to the ambitions and aspirations of the Teutonic alliance, it would be idle to deny that the honors of the land campaigning rest today with German arms. The anniversary of the German declaration against Russia finds the armies of Germany and Austria almost within the gates of Warsaw. Galicia has been freed of the Muscovite invader, Przemyśl redeemed, the Carpathians cleared. The third day of the Russian Empire evacuated by its defenders means a great moral, if not a great material, victory for the German allies, in which the only compensation to be found for the vanquished is the expectation, not yet wholly realized, that the Grand Duke Nicholas will be able to withdraw his armies to a new line of defense without serious loss in prisoners or munitions.

In France the Germans retain substantially intact the line they took up after the counter-strokes of the French and the British drove Von Kluck back from the Marne in what much resembled a route. Belgium is almost wholly theirs. If they are barred from Paris and the Channel ports they may at any rate claim that they cannot be driven from their present positions both in France and Flanders by any such forces as the Allies are now able to muster against them. And as France has put forth her utmost efforts to dislodge the enemy from her soil it is apparent that the dislodging process can be made effective only by

an enormous increase in the offensive power of the British Empire. The resources of that empire in men are prodigious. They must be drawn upon to an extent much greater than was contemplated in the early days of the war if the Germans are to be driven out of France and Belgium and deprived of the advantage their occupancy of such territory would confer upon them in the event of early negotiations for peace.

In the remaining theaters of land warfare the prospect of a decisive issue one way or the other is still remote. It is true that the Turkish offensive against Egypt has ingloriously collapsed and that the Turkish defensive is at the head of the Persian Gulf has been broken. But along the Dardanelles the British and French invaders have moved but little beyond the ground they occupied when landing under the cover of the fleet. Undoubtedly inferior in number to the armies which Turkey can marshal for the defense of the gateway to Constantinople their hope of ultimate success must depend very largely upon the economic pressure which the Allies have brought to bear upon Turkey, a considerable factor in which is the attitude of Roumania in refusing passage to the munitions and guns that Germany would like to export to her ally.

On the Italian-Austrian frontier the campaign progresses slowly in favor of Italy, but up to the present no crushing Austrian defeat has been recorded, and even the fall of Gorizia, with its possible consequence, the capture of Trieste, would not assure to the Italian armies an easy march in the direction of Vienna. The Austrians are operating in readily defensive country and, for a time at least, they can hold the Italians at bay with a minimum sacrifice of men. But ultimately the superiority of Italian number must tell unless the Teutonic allies are able to detach a powerful defensive force from their eastern front after Warsaw falls into their hands.

On the sea and by virtue of the sea power the enemies of Germany have achieved their most solid successes. Inspired declarations from Berlin to the contrary, the

closing of every German trade route and the stoppage of supplies by sea must exert a tremendous pressure upon both Germany and Austria. The commerce of England and France has been harried by submarines, but it has not been seriously interrupted, while on the other hand not a single German ship sails the seas outside of the Baltic. The overwhelming superiority of the British fleet has not only saved England from invasion by locking up the German fleet at Kiel. It has done more. It has protected the coasts of France; checked the sweep of the German armies toward Calais; secured the safe passage of transports over every ocean; assured the destruction of the German Colonial Empire and by maintaining the commerce of the Allies has also assisted in maintaining their credit. Sea power crushed Napoleon. Those who argue from the analogies of history may err in assuming that sea power will yet prove to be the determining element in the struggle against Germany and Austria; but those who do not take it into full account because of the absence of any spectacular engagement between fleets are underrating the most potent weapon the Allies possess.

Summing up the situation and freely conceding the marvelous efficiency of the German arms, with the material gains in territory achieved by the exercise of that efficiency in the war of two fronts, there is still no reason for despair on the part of the Allies or their sympathizers. The Allies have illimitable reserves of men. They have vast resources in money. They have industrial facilities for the making of munitions which are only now beginning to be organized to their fullest capacity. They dominate all the important channels of international trade. Time fights on their side, it fights against Germany, Austria and Turkey, all of whom to a considerable degree must suffer the shortage of supplies that a restricted commerce entails.

The one grave danger immediately in the path of the Allies is the possibility that a crushing defeat of the Russian armies evacuating the Warsaw line will strengthen the

(Continued on Page 15).

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

The Warp Tie-In Machine—The Cotton Used in the Manufacture of Correct Way.

The way to have patterns taken from the loom when the warps come off is to cut all doubles. If any loose ends are broken, draw them through and start the loom; run a few picks so the threads will stay in when brushing out the warp. See that there are eight to twelve double threads for each side for selvage. In preparing the patterns for the tie-in machine and the loom fixer in cutting off warps with drop wires should take the utmost care to have a cord tied on each side and run through the holes in the end of the rib and tightened enough so as to protect the warp from becoming tangled under the drop wires. And in cutting off the warp the yarn should be tied in three separate bunches and tied in a bow knot. Then, after tying the yarn, it should be put up in the shade, so no yarn will be left loose and get broken out on its way to tie-in room.

The fixer should bring the pattern to the tie-in room directly after cutting it on, and take care in hanging it up on the rack to see that his pattern does not come in contact with some of the other patterns. He should again examine his pattern and see if he has got out all the doubles and see if any ends are broken. If he finds any, it is his duty to notify the operator of the tie-in machine of such damage, so he can replace the ends before tying.

He should then get his warp and take it back with him. Place it on the loom, and take special care not to move the drop wires until the string is untied, so as to give the drop wires sufficient play to relieve the strain on the yarn. Then, if there is any ends out, draw them in and run the loom about half-inch and then examine warp. If he finds any doubles or singles in the warp or any hard knots, he should notify the operator of the machine, and let him come and see the warp, so that he may take steps to stop the trouble at once.

What causes doubles?

Slack threads left in sheet of yarn when loading.

Wet or sticky warp from slasher is the cause of bottom doubles.

Not enough stretch on warp frame.

Break-bands too loose.

Ribbon worn smooth.

Selector too large for size of yarn being tied.

For the machine to give good work, you must have humidity.

Dry yarn will cause breaks.

If weak places are in the yarn when selector strikes the yarn it will break before the stumbler bends down, causing a slip-knot.

The cause of singles is: Gouts or lumps in the yarn, or yarn loaded in warp frames with incorrect angles to the right.—C. E. Muse, in Inman Mills Exchange.

Explosives

Washington, D. C., August 24, 1915.—The European war has created an unsatiable demand for ammunition. New establishments are being erected for the manufacture of explosives, and the possibility of increased profits is inducing firms engaged in other industries to enter this field. This state of affairs, of course, has an important effect on the price of cotton, which is largely used as a material in the manufacture of explosives.

Director Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, is carrying on an extensive correspondence in his endeavor to obtain statistics of all establishments using cotton as a material. Consumers of cotton naturally desire to know the total quantity used in all lines of industry, and they can aid in the compilation of accurate statistics by furnishing the Census Bureau at Washington with the names and addresses of establishments which have begun the use of cotton as a raw material since the commencement of the European war. Mr. Rogers says that a great many letters are being received requesting information as to the quantity of cotton and linters used in the manufacture of explosives. Some express the fear that the Bureau is not aware of the extent to which these materials are now being used for this purpose. The Director desires to state that the Census Bureau is aware of the greatly increased demand for cotton and linters, and has been endeavoring to collect complete statistics concerning the total quantity used by all consumers of cotton, in compliance with the law which requires monthly reports on this subject.

Unfortunately it is impossible to supply statistics as to the amount of cotton used in the manufacture of explosives alone. The act of Congress authorizing the collection of cotton statistics directs the Census Bureau "to collect and publish statistics concerning the quantity of raw cotton consumed in manufacturing establishments of every character". While some manufacturers of explosives purchase the raw cotton and subject it to the necessary processes of purification in their own establishments, many of them buy it from other establishments which purify and treat the fibre so as to render it suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives. Many of these establishments prepare cotton not only for manufacturers of explosives but also for manufacturers of entirely different products, and it is not feasible for the Census Bureau to obtain separate statistics of the amount of purified cotton turned out by such establishments for use in the manufacture of explosives.

There has been a great increase in recent years in the production of linters and hull fibre. Linters

are obtained at the oil mills by re-ginning the cottonseed, the object being to remove the short fibres so that the fine particles of the kernel will not be carried off with the hulls, making possible a greater yield of oil and meal. The total quantity of linters obtained from a crop of 1899 was 114,544 bales of 500 pounds each; but fifteen years later the output of this by-product of the cottonseed-oil industry had increased by more than 600 per cent, the number of bales turned out from the crop of 1914 being 856,900.

Hull fibre is obtained by a treatment of the hulls which breaks up their structure and makes available the short fibres which have not been removed in the delinting process. Several establishments have been engaged in the production of hull fibre for a number of years, and additional ones are taking up this line of manufacture.

The publication of statistics of cotton production and consumption has called public attention to the desirability of similar data concerning numerous other and totally different commodities. The Census Bureau is receiving numerous requests for such data concerning numerous articles the production of which has been stimulated by the European war or by economic conditions due in a measure to the war.

There seems to be a general impression that the Census Bureau is engaged in the collection of such statistics. Director Rogers wishes to emphasize the fact that the work of his Bureau is defined and limited by law. He appreciates the importance of statistics concerning the annual production of clothing and food products, of chemicals, of metal and wood products, etc., but Congress has not authorized the collection of such statistics, and until it does so his Bureau cannot undertake the work.

Tests of Various Cottons Completed by Experts.

The cotton experts of the Federal Department of Agriculture completed this week the tests of Arizona-Egyptian, Sakellarides and Sea Island cottons which they have been conducting at the New Bedford Textile School during the past three months. During the greater portion of this time eight men have been employed on these tests, the object of which was to determine the relative quantities of waste produced, and the relative tensile strength, bleaching and mercerization qualities of the yarn spun from the three kinds of cotton.

It is stated that next fall the Department of Agriculture will conduct a series of tests on common staple upland cotton at a Fall River mill. About two years ago the Government made tests of the sort of cotton to determine the relative spinning value of the various Government grades, but since that time

the official grades have been changed so that it is now deemed advisable to repeat the tests on the new grades. It is expected that the tests at Fall River will be in charge of the same men who directed the investigations at the New Bedford Textile School, these being William S. Dean, John J. W. Cooper and T. C. Adams.

The Government technologists are, for obvious reasons, not permitted to make public the results of their investigations until they are issued in the regular departmental pamphlet. It is the intention of the Government to show how the Government-promoted Egyptian cotton raised in Arizona compares with the original Egyptian and Sea Island, which may for many purposes be used interchangeably for it. Especially, in view of the Government restrictions on the importation of Egyptian staple as a precaution against the pink bill worm, the Government tests should be of general interest.

The Government has been conducting investigations into the relative quality of different kinds of cotton for several years, and together with these tests has investigated various phases of the cotton trade which are of general interest. In American long staples it tested the relative spinning values of delta cottons and the long staples of various kinds raised in the eastern part of the cotton belt. It also conducted inquiries into the variation in the price of cotton in different Southern markets at the same time, and also into the economic conditions in the Sea Island industry.

The cotton to be tested in Fall River next fall will include some from the western part of the belt and some from the eastern and an effort will be made to determine the difference in the value of the two lots from the standpoint of the manufacturer.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A Sad Awakening.

The foreman of a gang of railway-men had more than his share of Irish wit.

The other afternoon he was walking along his section of the line when he found one of his laborers fast asleep in the shade of a hedge.

Eyeing the man with a stern smile, he said slowly:

"Slape on, ye idle spalpeen—slape on. So long as yet slape ye've got a job; but whin ye wake up ye're out of wurrk!"—Ex.

War Prices.

"That's an outrageous price for dried peas," said the lady of the house as she looked over the bill for the groceries.

"They're very scarce this year," replied the grocer. "You see, the ammunition factories are buying up all they can get. They use 'em to fill shrapnel shells when they run short of bullets."—Ex.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1915.

Lewis W. Parker and the Parker Cotton Mills Company.

We recently published a brief summary of the financial statement of the Parker Cotton Mills Company and it has been called to our attention that some sections of that statement could be construed as reflecting upon Lewis W. Parker, the former president of the company.

In order to put the matter in the right light we are publishing elsewhere in this issue a letter sent to the stockholders of the Parker Cotton Mills, on Feb. 11th, 1915, by Mr. Parker and which explains in detail his apparent indebtedness to the company.

Lewis W. Parker was undoubtedly one of the ablest men who has been connected with the cotton manufacturing industry of the South. He made a mistake in his purchases of cotton in the summer of 1914, and he paid the price through the loss of his position and his personal losses.

The judgment of no man is infallible, but it falls to few to pay such a high price for one error.

The organization of the Parker Cotton Mills, together with the operation of same through a period of years, was a feat of which any man should be proud and we judge Lewis W. Parker by what he did rather than by one error of judgment.

How Boosting Helps.

Our editor has recently made a trip through New England in the interest of our advertising department and was much impressed with the number of times that he heard the statement—"Mr. So-and-So of such-and-such mills has spoken to us (or written) about the Southern Textile Bulletin."

It is not unusual to hear the statements, "Our traveling men write us that the Southern Textile Bulletin stands very high with the mill people and is widely read."

Statements, such as these, put us on an entirely different basis from having to make our own claims and are of the greatest assistance to us in securing advertisements.

All publications such as this must depend almost entirely upon advertising to pay operating expenses and furnish profits, for receipts from subscriptions rarely if ever, pay more than the expenses of subscriptions solicitors.

As we must rely upon our advertising we, of course, appreciate anything that tends to secure additional contracts and statements that have been made in our behalf, by mill men, verbally and in writing,

to machinery and supply houses have been of much value to us.

Those who seek business from the cotton mills naturally have a great respect for statements made by their customers. One word from the president or superintendent of a mill is worth more in dealing with a prospective advertiser than all we can say in several hours, for what we assert is looked upon as simply an effort to get business, and the prospective advertiser often replies "the other men say the same thing about this journals as you do about yours."

When a mill man says to them, "we read the Southern Textile Bulletin and think well of it," they sit up and take notice with the frequent result that they begin to advertise with us.

One mill superintendent in the South has been of great assistance to us by often mentioning, when sending orders, that "we noticed your advertisement in the Southern Textile Bulletin."

When ordering or asking quotations from those who were not advertising with us he frequently writes, "we looked for your advertisement in the Southern Textile Bulletin and am surprised that we did not find it."

We do not expect many to go to as much trouble as that, but an occasional addition to a letter or a word said to a salesman who calls at the mill will be of great aid to us.

The Southern Textile Bulletin has more paid subscribers among Southern cotton mills than any other journal and is very widely distributed from Virginia through Texas, inclusive. We also know that it is more widely read than any other journal that reaches this field.

While some publications keep expensive advertising solicitors in the field we make it our policy to keep two or three traveling representatives moving among the mills for a large portion of each year. Through these representatives we maintain a live subscription list and also keep in close touch with the mills.

We depend, upon occasional trips of our editor, for our advertising patronage and the influence and recommendations of our friends greatly facilitates his work.

There are a few machinery and supply men who try to secure business from the mills entirely through circular letters. They pay their money to printers and to Uncle Sam for postage instead of giving it to the support of the textile journals through advertising.

Every textile publication in the

field is aiding in the upbuilding of industry and through the educational work of its columns does much to increase the efficiency of the men in the mills.

The machinery or supply house that spends its money for postage instead of supporting the textile journals, does not deserve business and mills that will discourage the circular letter firm will aid, not only our journal, but all the textile publications.

In a majority of cases the circular letter firm is operated by narrow-minded men and their policy is reflected in the quality of their goods.

We have held our advertising patronage remarkably well during the year following the outbreak of the European war, in fact, believe we have held our business better than any other textile journal.

We are much pleased with the new advertising that has come to us lately and with the prospects for the future, but realize the force of "boosting" by our readers, we have felt justified in putting these matters before them.

Cotton Declared Contraband.

The declaration making cotton contraband was issued Aug. 21st and was immediately effective.

After a preamble citing previous proclamations concerning contraband, it says:

"Now, therefore, we do hereby declare, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war, or until we do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in our royal proclamations aforementioned:

"Raw cotton, cotton linters, cotton waste and cotton yarn.

"And we do hereby further declare that this, our royal proclamation, shall take effect from the date of its publication in the London 'Gazette.'

The proclamation was signed Friday by King George.

The announcement of the Foreign Office was as follows:

"His Majesty's Government have declared cotton absolute contraband. While the circumstances might have justified such action at an earlier period His Majesty's Government are glad to think that local conditions of American interests likely to be affected are more favorable for such a step than they were a year ago, and, moreover, His Majesty's Government contemplate initiation of measures to relieve as far as possible any abnormal depression which might temporarily disturb market conditions."

PERSONAL NEWS

F. W. Gurry has resigned as manager of the Postex Cotton Mills, Post City, Texas.

Cason J. Caloway has been appointed bookkeeper at the new Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

S. H. McGhee, president of the Panola Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C., was in the New York market last

H. S. Adelshimer, of Charlotte, has accepted a position as second hand in weaving at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

Jas. A. Greer has resigned as editor of the Textile Manufacturer of Charlotte to become traveling representative of the Mill News.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, has returned from a ten days vacation spent at Asheville, N. C.

A. S. Fuller, agent in this country of Nasmith Combers, has recently undergone a serious operation and is still quite ill.

H. Gould Welborn has resigned his position as president of Hampton group of the Parker Cotton Mills Co.

J. M. Waddleton is not overseer of weaving as reported through error last week, but has a position at the Southside Mills of that place.

J. P. Hartsoe has been transferred from superintendent of the Delburg Mills, to superintendent of the Linden Mill, Davidson, N. C.

James Blue has been promoted from night superintendent to superintendent of the Delburg Mills, Davidson, N. C.

T. D. Pemberton has been transferred from a position in Mill No. 1 to overseer of spinning in Mill No. 2, of the Lancaster (S. C.) Mills.

J. A. McFalls, has resigned his position at the Lynchburg (Va.) Mills, to become overseer of spinning at the Jewel Mill, Thomasville, N. C.

T. S. McGalliard, of Morganton, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Inverness Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Grover White, of Burlington, N. C., has become overseer of carding and spinning at the Glen Raven Mills, of that place.

A. H. Morrow has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Apalache Mill, Arlington, S. C., and is now located at Fountain Inn, S. C.

T. W. Harvey, of Charlotte, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Cherryville Mfg. Co., and the Melville Mills, Cherryville, N. C.

D. A. Rudisill, who has been superintendent and treasurer of the Cherryville (N. C.) Mfg. Co., will hereafter devote all of his time to the office position.

C. C. Dawson has resigned as superintendent of the Melville Mills, Cherryville, N. C., to accept a position with Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte.

A. A. McWhinnie, formerly connected with the Savannah (Ga.) Cotton Mills, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Postex Cotton Mills, Post City, Texas.

T. A. Robinson, formerly treasurer and superintendent of the Winder (Ga.) Cotton Mills, has accepted the position of manager of the Postex Cotton Mills, Post City, Texas.

H. C. Moore has resigned his position at the Buffalo Mills, Stubbs, N. C., and is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Gaston Mills, Cherryville, N. C.

G. R. Price has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Middleburg Mill, Batesburg, S. C., and accepted a position at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

J. F. Moore has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co., and is now second hand in spinning at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Mills.

Haldon Cook has resigned as overseer of spinning at the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C., and returned to his former position as spinner at the No. 3 mill of the Mooresville (N. C.) Mills.



ALBANY GREASE

gives perfect lubrication for all kinds of mill machinery. It will not leak or drip from bearings. It is efficient and economical. Write for samples and cup. No charge.

YOUR DEALER SELLS ALBANY GREASE.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 Washington St., New York.

R. T. Comer, formerly superintendent of the Pioneer Cotton Mills, Guthrie, Okla., will be superintendent of the new Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

D. B. Mehaffey, overseer of spinning at the No. 2 Mill of the Lancaster (S. C.) Mills, has been transferred to a similar position at Mill No. 1.

L. E. Kerr, general manager of Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C., has returned home after spending some time with Mrs. Kerr, in New Bedford, Mass.

Watson Smott, of Concord, N. C., has accepted a position in the office of the Cabarrus Mill, Kannapolis, N. C.

G. T. Lashley has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Glen Raven Mills, Burlington, N. C., to become superintendent of the Hopedale Mills, of the same place.

Walter H. Hunt, president of the Oakland Mills, Newberry, S. C., and John H. Kenard, vice-president, were in New York on business last week.

G. W. Misenhimer, master mechanic at Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss., was called to the bedside of his father, who is seriously ill at Kanopolis, N. C.

Gem Cotton Mill,

Gibsonville, N. C.

W. J. Jennings.....Superintendent
J. M. Hardin.....Carding
G. J. Yow.....Spinning

Erlanger Mill,

Lexington, N. C.

J. M. Gamewell.....Superintendent
H. D. Townsend.....Carding
J. R. Young.....Spinning
S. P. Bland.....Weaving
J. F. Darricott.....Cloth Room
U. B. Lindsay.....Master Mechanic
J. N. Bumgarner.....Roller Coverer

LaGrange Mills,

La Grange, Ga.

J. A. Baugh, Jr.....Superintendent
P. T. Sparks.....Carding
D. G. Reid.....Spinning
C. J. Parham.....Weaving
Geo. Norris.....Cloth Room
C. D. Scott.....Master Mechanic

Dallas Mfg. Co.,

Huntsville, Ala.

Wm. Hincheliffe.....Superintendent
W. L. Denham.....Asst. Supt.
M. E. Leary.....Carder
R. E. Schrimsher.....Spinner
K. W. Ware.....Weaver

Lowe Mfg. Co.

Huntsville, Ala.

J. T. McGregor.....Superintendent
W. M. Gillis.....Carder
Joe E. Brendle.....Spinner
P. B. Mullins.....Weaver
E. M. Holliday.....Finisher
John Brown.....Master Mechanic

Belle Vue Mills,

Hillsboro, N. C.

J. W. Knight.....Superintendent
G. A. Moon.....Carder
P. M. Hocutt.....Spinner
C. H. Hurley.....Weaver
Jno. Clayton.....Cloth Room
J. H. Knight.....Master Mechanic

You Can Reduce Weaving Costs

Send us a worn shuttle with completely filled bobbin and state kind of goods woven and name of loom. These will explain your needs and help us to design an efficiency shuttle for your requirements. This shuttle has the approval of loom builders and weaving experts. It should help you to weave better fabric at a lessened expense.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

Woonsocket, R. I.



Special attention paid to individual requirements. Tell us what your difficulties in the Belting line are if you have any and we think we can overcome them.

Being curriers of leather as well as beltmakers we are in a position to guarantee the quality of our Belting throughout.

Philadelphia Belting Company
MANUFACTURERS LEATHER BELTING

Factory and Main Office
313-315 VINE STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New York Office
17 BATTERY PLACE

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Statesville, N. C.—The Paola Cotton Mills have resumed full time operations after being idle for several weeks.

Cherryville, N. C.—The Melville Manufacturing Company has stopped this week for repairs and general clean-up of the machinery.

Concord, N. C.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Norcott Mills Company was held Wednesday afternoon at the office of L. T. Hartsell. The organization of the company was perfected and officers elected.

Athens, Ala.—The Fulton Cotton Mills will add to their equipment in addition to the spinning and winding machinery formerly mentioned, four new Whittin cards. The total cost of the machinery to be added will be about \$6,000.

Bladenboro, N. C.—The concrete dam which holds the water supply for the Bladenboro Cotton Mill, 14 miles east of Lumberton on the Seaboard, gave way Saturday afternoon, causing the supply of water to run so low that the mill will be closed down until the dam can be repaired and another supply of water accumulated.

West Durham, N. C.—The Erwin Cotton Mills resumed work Tuesday of last week after standing for two weeks in order to give their employees their annual vacation.

The holidays have been enjoyably spent by the greater part of the operatives and their families. A large number took this opportunity to visit their friends and relatives in other cities, while many went on excursions and other pleasure trips.

Columbia, S. C.—H. Gould Welborn has resigned the presidency of the Hampton Cotton Mills company. The Hampton company, having headquarters in Columbia, is a subsidiary company of the Parker merger, and owns and operates about 275,000 spindles and 7,000 looms.

Mr. Welborn, until his resignation, had been actively in charge of the properties from the time they were merged several years ago. The Olympia, Granby, Richland and Capital City plants are in Columbia, while the Pine Creek plant at Camden, the Beaver Dam plant at Edgefield, the Fairfield plant at Winnsboro and the Wylie plant at Chester are also of the Hampton group.

Mr. Welborn has been active in developing the present successful arrangement for co-operative buying whereby the cost of living is considerably reduced for the employees of the four Hampton mills in Columbia. The Hampton Mills Co-operative store is a going concern, the success of which has attracted wide attention in industrial communities elsewhere.

Anderson, S. C.—"We have been experimenting in making asbestos yarns and are pleased with results. We will begin manufacturing this kind of yarn in earnest in a short while. An expert asbestos man will come to Anderson from Philadelphia next Monday week to direct the manufacture for us," declared A. S. Farmer, president of the Conneross Yarn Mill.

For experimental purposes this mill got an express shipment of asbestos of 500 pounds from Canada. A shipment of 1,000 pounds by freight has been on the road some time, and Mr. Farmer said that orders for three shipments of 10,000 pounds each had been placed, and should be received here within the next few days.

The fact that the machinery of the Conneross Mill was being changed so as to manufacture asbestos yarns was announced in this journal several weeks ago. The European war has created a big demand for

yarns made of asbestos, and Mr. Farmer, on a trip north, has sold enough yarns to warrant the change in the machinery. The manufacture of asbestos yarns will be continued at this mill until the demand from across the water ceases and until the United States government is supplied. Then the machinery will be changed back to manufacture cotton yarns, ropes, etc.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The contract for the erection of the new reinforced concrete plant of the Hanes Knitting Mill has been awarded the Travers-Wood Company of Charlotte, N. C., H. F. Hahn, general superintendent of construction, has just been notified that his concern was the successful bidder for this work.

The Travers-Wood Company has the contract for the building of the immense structure of the Southern Power Company at Charlotte.

The mill which will be put up by

P. H. Hanes Knitting Mill will be located at Hanes station, about four miles south of Winston-Salem at which place is now located their present plant of 10,000 spindles. The new building will be designed for 10,000 additional spindles, but it is understood that only 5,000 spindles will be installed at first.

Greenville, S. C.—The financial statement of the Parker Cotton Mills Co., given out in this city and republished over the country, for the eight months ending June 30, was capable of misconception, in that it did not show the net earnings of the company for this period. As a matter of fact, the earnings have been very fair, the net profits for the eight months being \$585,698, according to a statement secured from the local office. The situation in regard to the eight months may be briefly summed up as follows:

The Parker Cotton Mills Co. is simply a holding company, not an operating company; that is, it does not purchase cotton or sell goods.

The subsidiary corporations, namely, Monaghan, consisting of three mills; Hampton, consisting of eight mills; Victor, consisting of five mills, are the operating companies and the net profits of these three corporations for the past eight months were as follows:

Combined earnings of the three companies from Nov. 4, 1914, to June 30, 1915\$461,092.66
Interest for the period... 256,993.40

.....\$204,099.26

In addition to the above there were earnings due to marking down cotton last fall and delivery of high priced goods.....\$200,000.00
Profits from cancellation of cotton contracts..... 181,598.63

Total net profits for eight months\$585,697.89

Parker Received 157,000 Votes.

The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of New York, has the following local:

"Lewis W. Parker has been re-elected as a director of the Parker Cotton Mills Company. He resigned last year at the time of the complications that resulted in the transfer of some of the financial holdings to Richmond parties.

In this connection there are some interesting side lights with regard to the meeting of the Parker company. It appears that while the provision of the South Carolina constitution relating to multiple voting was not apparently known to the officers of the company, the provision is one which has been on more than one occasion used at meetings when necessary in the protection of the apparent minority in a company. It was used effectively at one stage of the Lucas-Muliken fight for control of the Laurens mill.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN NON-FLUID OIL UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

OFFERS MANIFOLD ECONOMIES

ECONOMY IN LUBRICANTS. NON-FLUID OIL insures absolute freedom from waste, for it cannot drip or spatter like fluid oils, and it outlasts the best greases.

ECONOMY IN FULL PRODUCTION. Oil-stained "seconds" are impossible where there is no "thinning out" or spatter of lubricants.

ECONOMY IN POWER. NON-FLUID OIL lubricates most efficiently without the friction drag of stiff greases, therefore it saves power.

ECONOMY IN REPAIRS. NON-FLUID OIL keeps the bearings cool in shafting, engine, spinning, or any textile machinery and minimize wear in small bearing parts like travelers in twister-rings.

ECONOMY IN TIME. NON-FLUID OIL requires the least attention of any known lubricant.

GET A CAN TODAY AND PROVE IT

Write for Bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

Avoid Substitutes.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

165 Broadway, New York.

1430 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Unhairing of Buffalo Hides

By the liming process will disclose imperfections if they exist, and frequently the liming shows that a large percentage of the hides are not suitable for picker purposes. We do not cure our own hides but have them limed by one of the largest curers in the world. We have absolutely the first selection from his stock and are guaranteed only sound hides of the best quality. Our rawhide loom pickers may therefore be depended upon as being as good as the best hide can make them.

Our trade mark is on every picker.



GARLAND MFG. CO., Saco, Maine

At the meeting of the Parker company, Mr. Parker, through this multiple vote, received, it is understood about 157,000 votes, whereas the other directors elected received only about 62,500. Therefore, if it had been desired, Mr. Parker could readily have elected, without the assistance of any other stockholder, at least two directors. In addition it is understood that a number of those present at the meeting volunteered to cast their votes for him if he so desired. But he stated in open meeting, what was the fact, that he had abundant votes to elect himself without asking any of his friends to embarrass themselves by doing this. However, notwithstanding this suggestion, about 13,000 votes were cast for him by other stockholders, as his own vote amounted to 144,081.

Demand For Machinery.

Manufacturers of textile machinery are becoming very active and some leading concerns have orders in hand that will keep them busy throughout the coming winter. Two or three of the largest producers, whose men were idle for months are now running to full capacity. The change has not come about because of demands for ammunition or other war supplies, but in consequence of the growing needs of old established mills for new machinery and from an increasing confidence in textile manufacturing as an investment.

The largest manufacturer of automatic looms has nearly 20,000 looms on order, and one of the leading manufacturers of spinning machinery has orders in hand up to the capacity of the plant into February. Some of the large manufacturers of cards are unable to grant new deliveries within two months. Manufacturers who have tried to get special makes of looms for immediate delivery have been told that three months is the earliest possible delivery.

Nearly all the activity has been the outgrowth of orders from domestic sources, although most of the important machinery concerns have been receiving offers from abroad for mills to be built in various parts of the world. This new demand can be traced to the activity of British machinery concerns on government orders of various sorts not connected with textiles. South American countries have been trying to buy knitting and weaving machinery here and have placed some orders, and a substantial inquiry for spinning machinery recently came in from China.—Dunn's Review.

Swiss Purchase of Cotton Yarn

A Zurich correspondent of the Manchester Guardian furnishes the following report under date of July

26, 1915, on the quantity and kind of cotton yarn imported into Switzerland.

In single yarns up to 19's, there is no import to speak of from England; a few cases occasionally, in the last years never above 6,000 pounds. The bulk is in 20-119's. Here England sends about 90 per cent of our imports. In 1913, with imports smaller than in the preceding years, we received from England 2,745,000 pounds. In '120's and above the imports came almost exclusively from England, and amounted to 855,000 pound. In dyed yarns, bleached yarns, and yarns made up for retail sale and sundries, we imported 213,000 pounds from England. In doubles the principal position is 60's and upwards. In all, the imports into Switzerland amounted in 1913 to 8,580,000 pounds. Of this England sent us 6,450,000 pounds—that is, 75 per cent.

For 1914 the detailed figures are not available yet. The official published totals for yarn (about 2,524,000 pounds for single yarn) and doubles of all kind show 5,609,000 pounds imports. Of this, 3,656,000 pounds is for the first six months and only 1,953,000 pounds for the second half year. England sent us 4,000,000 pounds, and all indications point to the probability that, notwithstanding the war, we received about the same proportion as in 1913 in fine counts and single doubles above 60's, yarns that are exclusively used for dress goods, embroideries, etc., and certainly not for war purposes.

As I showed above, and have already stated in a letter addressed to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, our imports fell far short in the second half of 1914. Besides, the fear was far spread that there might come a stoppage in the forwarding agencies in 1915, and as a result there was a rush for yarn to make up the deficiency and put in a supply. This easily explains the large figures of the English export to Switzerland in the first five months of this year, to which allusion was made in the Manchester papers. I would not be surprised to see this demand continue, as our weaving sheds are well supplied with orders, and use these imported English yarns for goods which could not possibly serve any war purposes, but supply the export demand for many countries.

"What is your business?" asked Briggles of the stranger in the Smoking-Car.

"Oh, I'm a Settlement Worker," said the stranger.

"Ah—a sort of Hull House arrangement?"

"No," said the stranger. "A sort of House to House arrangement, I'm a bill-collector."



Humidifyingly Speaking

Turbo-fied—Satis-fied

Because the

TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is so easy to install—costs so little for upkeep—is so simple to handle—makes so little trouble—is always on the job—gives exactly the percentage of moisture you require—never spoils goods by overflow—needs so little attention—that the owners of the scores of mills where Turbos are working unanimously declare it makes them worry-free on that score.

Wouldn't you like to join the brigade of the Turbo-fied? Ask for details of enlistment.

AND ADD THIS TO YOUR LETTER:

"I would like to know of a dozen or more good sized installations of your Turbo and the opinion of these 'Turbo-fied' mill owners regarding it."

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Last week was not an active one in the cotton goods trade. A steady small-lot business was done during the week, but there was not much large buying. The critical condition of our foreign relations and the making of cotton contraband has tended to keep the market generally quiet. Some lines, such as duck for export trade and fine gray goods goods for converting purposes, are doing better than the market as a whole. Cloth markets generally were very quiet in the staple end, especially on wide print cloths. Some small sheeting business was offered at lower prices than agents would take. On fancy weaves of different kinds and some of the finer goods the market was very quiet, though there are still many orders under consideration and the mills making fine and fancy goods are in a better position than those making staple goods.

The export business now being done in cotton duck has placed it far ahead of any other fabric going to foreign markets. The orders from the warring nations continue very large and the demand from South America, the West Indies and islands in the Pacific has been very active. The demand is chiefly for the narrow widths and these are wanted for nearby deliveries. Sales of colored goods, such cloths as chambrays, are being made in fair sized lots for export account.

There was considerable evidence of weak sellers found in the primary cotton goods markets last week, where print cloths, sheetings and other staple lines are handled. Whether these sellers were influenced by the effect that contraband cotton may have, or by the slow distribution by converters, is not known, but in some instances they sold goods at figures which seemed to bear no relation to current price levels.

The market on print cloths remained about stationary last week, there being no appreciable rise or fall in prices. While prices have been very attractive on these goods, buyers have not operated freely. This is explained by the fact that lack of dyes will produce a decided decrease in the amount of goods dyed and printed, and converters are not taking gray goods until they are sure that they will be able to finish them. Converters already have on hand a considerable quantity of goods at higher prices than the present market.

Increasing evidence of the dye-stuff shortage comes to light every day. Printers are daily having to refuse orders because they cannot give the required colors and the export trade which is so anxious for red grounds in prints, cannot be supplied with such goods at all. Gingham, chambrays, denims, and especially yarn dyed goods are in a similarly difficult position. Piece dyers are not active and many fabrics formerly dyed in the piece are now being bleached.

In the Fall River print cloth market, trading was very quiet last week. Both manufacturers and buyers were indifferent and the total sales for the week were not over 110,000 pieces. This is the smallest week's total for some time, but prices held steady in spite of the slack demand. General conditions in the market were quiet and trading was limited to a few styles. There was a noticeable lack of inquiry for contracts. There were a few large sales of goods which can be used for bags in the tobacco trade, these being in the 36-inch width that recently sold in large quantities for hospital purposes in Europe. The position of fine goods remained about the same.

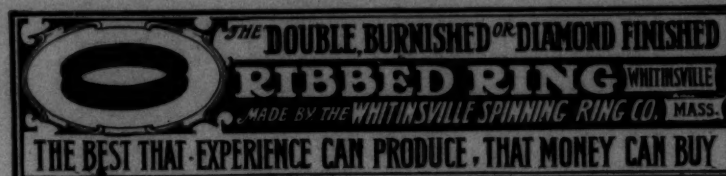
Quotations of cotton goods in New York were as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Print cloth, 28-in. std 3 1-8 | 3 3-8 |
| 28-inch, 64x60s 3 | — |
| Gray goods, 39-inch, | |
| 68x72s | 4 3-8 |
| 38 1-2-inch, 64x72.. 4 | — |
| 4-yard, 80x80s | 5 5-8 |
| 5 3-4 | |
| Brown drills, std. 6 1-4 | — |
| Sheetings, St. std. 6 | 6 1-4 |
| 3-yard, 48x48s | 5 5-8 |
| 5 3-4 | |
| 4-yard, 56x60s | 4 3-4 |
| 4-yard, 48x48s | 4 3-8 |
| 4 1-2 | |
| 4-yard, 44x44s | 4 5-8 |
| 5-yard, 48x48s | 3 5-8 |
| Denimss, 9-ounce 13 1-2 | 1 |
| Selkirk, 8-oz., duck... 10 1-2 | — |
| Oliver Extra, 8-oz.... 10 1-2 | — |
| Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in. | |
| duck | 12 3-4 |
| Woodberry sail duck.. 35% | — |
| Mt Vernon wide d'k.. 45% | — |
| Ticking, 8-ounie | 11 1-2 |
| Standard prints | 5 1-4 |
| Standard gingham .. 6 1-4 | — |
| Fine dress gingham. 7 1-2 | 9 1-4 |
| Kid finished cambrics 4 | —4 1-4 |

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

| | |
|--|-------|
| In sight for week..... | 8 |
| In sight same 7 days last year | 9 |
| In sight for the month..... | 125 |
| In sight same date last year | 26 |
| In sight for season..... | 175 |
| In sight same date last year.. | 26 |
| Port receipts for season..... | 70 |
| Port receipts same date last y'r | 18 |
| Overland to mills and Canada for season | 17 |
| Southern mill takings for season | 120 |
| Southern same date last year | 12 |
| Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1 | 31 |
| Interior last year | 6 |
| Foreign exports for week.... | 36 |
| Foreign same 7 days last year | 2 |
| Foreign for season | 101 |
| Foreign same date last year.. | 7 |
| Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week | 20 |
| Northern same 7 days last year | 7 |
| Northern for season | 55 |
| Northern to same date last year | 10 |
| Statement of world's visible supply: | |
| Total visible this week..... | 4,106 |
| Total visible last week..... | 4,264 |



Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads

U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE **AMOS M BOWEN**
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr., Southern Representative, 801 126, Greenville, S. C.

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.



Registered

We Have Dyestuffs to Exchange

WE CAN GIVE YOU

Direct, Acid, Sulphur, Chromate and Vat Dyes.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., 290 Promenade Street, PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island

| | | | |
|--|-------|--|-------|
| Total visible same date last year | 2,976 | Visible in other countries this week | 3,002 |
| Of this the total American this week | 2,810 | Visible this date last year..... | 2,642 |
| Of this the total American last year | 1,490 | | |
| All other kinds this week..... | 1,296 | | |
| All other kinds last week..... | 1,318 | | |
| All other kinds last year..... | 1,477 | | |
| Visible in U. S. this week.... | 1,104 | | |
| Visible this date last year.... | 335 | | |

Hepsy—That boy of ours seems mighty fond of tendin' to other folks' business.
Hiram—Guess we'll have to make a lawyer of him. Then he'll git paid for doin' of it.—Boston Transcript.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was somewhat firmer last week, with more interest being shown in weaving yarns than in the other divisions of the market. Higher prices have been seen on a few counts, though spinners continue to hold out for higher prices than the market here. There were many inquiries in the market and a steady small sale business was done throughout the week, though there were only a few large sales for future delivery. Many of the manufacturers have covered their immediate needs and the tendency toward higher prices has checked future buying.

Hosiery and underwear manufacturers are not taking yarns in large quantities, and prices have shown some soft spots. Spinners of carded knitting yarns continue to hold out for their prices, asking 15 1-2 and 16 cents, basis of 10s, but dealers say spinners can sell very little yarn at the top prices asked. Knitters are holding firmly to their idea of values and are as firm in their position as the spinners. Some of the latter say they will close their mills before they will sell on the basis of 15 cents for 10s, October delivery, but there are others who have taken orders at 14 1-2 cents in order to keep their plants in operation.

The condition of the weaving lines has shown some improvement and a much better feeling exists. The prices of weaving yarn have shown an upward tendency, though prices in this market have not gone up as rapidly as in the South. Spinners quoted almost all numbers on a higher basis than price obtaining here and some dealers placed business at the higher levels. There were a number of sales of 15,000 and 20,000 pounds of weaving yarns last week, but buyers as a whole are not buying very much in anticipation of future needs.

The demand for single combed yarns was light last week and sales were confined to small quantities. Fine two-ply combed yarns are stronger, with the exception of one or two counts. Spinners of these yarns are well sold up and for the next month or two and are not going to allow any price concessions until they have to. Mercerizing yarns have sold well for the last two weeks and these yarns are now being held very firmly. It is generally believed that prices on fine two-ply combed yarns are going to remain at the present prices, due to the fact that the yield of long staple cotton will not be large this year.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 4s to 8s..... | 13 1-2—14 1-2 |
| 10s to 12s..... | 14 —15 |
| 14s | 15 —15 1-2 |
| 16s | 15 —15 1-2 |
| 18s | 15 —15 1-2 |
| 20s | 16 1-2— |
| 24s | 17 1-2— |
| 26s | 18 — |

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 30s | 19 1-2— |
| 36s | 23 1-2— |
| 40s | 24 1-2—16 |
| 50s | 33 — |
| 60s | 39 —40 |
| 3-ply 8s, upholstery.. | —15 |
| 4-ply 8s, upholstery.. | —15 |

Southern Single Skeins.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 4s to 8s..... | 13 1-2—14 1-2 |
| 10s | 14 —14 1-2 |
| 12s | 14 1-2—15 |
| 14s | 15 —15 1-2 |
| 16s | 16 — |
| 20s | 16 1-2— |
| 22s | 17 — |
| 26s | 17 1-2—18 |
| 30s | 18 1-2—19 |

Southern Single Chain Warps.

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 10s to 12s..... | 14 —14 1-2 |
| 26s | 17 1-2— |
| 30s | 19 —19 1-2 |
| 40s | 26 — |

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 8s to 10s..... | 14 —16 |
| 12s to 14s..... | 16 —16 1-2 |
| 2-ply 16s..... | 16 1-2— |
| 2-ply 20s..... | 17 1-2— |
| 2-ply 24s..... | 18 — |
| 2-ply 26s..... | 17 1-2—18 |
| 2-ply 30s..... | 20 — |
| 2-ply 40s..... | 25 —26 |
| 2-ply 50s..... | —35 |

Southern Frame Cones.

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 8s | 14 1-2— |
| 10s | 15 — |
| 12s | 15 1-4— |
| 14s | 15 3-4— |
| 16s | 16 1-4— |
| 18s | 16 1-4— |
| 20s | 17 — |
| 22s | 17 1-2— |
| 24s | 18 — |
| 26s | 18 1-2— |
| 28s | 18 3-4— |
| 30s | 19 1-2—20 |
| 40s | 25 1-2—26 |

Eastern Carded Cops.

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 10s | 16 1-4— |
| 11s | 16 1-2— |
| 12s | 16 3-4— |
| 14s | 17 1-2— |
| 16s | 17 3-4— |
| 18s | 18 1-4— |
| 20s | 19 — |
| 22s | 20 — |
| 24s | 20 1-2— |
| 26s | 21 — |
| 28s | 21 1-2— |
| 30s | 23 1-2— |

Eastern Carded Peeler Skeins and Warps.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 20s, 2-ply..... | 22 1-2— |
| 22s, 2-ply..... | 23 — |
| 24s, 2-ply..... | 23 1-2— |
| 26s, 2-ply..... | 24 — |
| 30s, 2-ply..... | 27 — |
| 40s, 2-ply..... | 30 — |
| 45s, 2-ply..... | 33 — |
| 50s, 2-ply..... | 39 — |

Cotton Textiles in Argentina.

(Continued from Page 3).

States, thoroughly familiar with the export trade, maintaining agencies and representatives throughout South America.

Buying Seasons.

Most of the buying here is done a year ahead of the season. The seasons are the reverse of those in the United States. Summer orders are placed in January and February, and goods are delivered in July and August. Winter orders are placed in July and August and deliveries are made in January and February. Some of the smaller houses buy as late as March and April, and September. The wholesale buying season precedes the retailing season by about six months. The styles of European origin are usually shown in Argentina in advance of those of North America. The reason for this is that Argentina follows closely the French and other European vogues, and novelties appear here very nearly coincident with their appearance in the country of origin, and ahead of their appearance in the North.

Present Condition of Market.

Leading dealers state that in most lines, owing to present financial conditions and consequent restriction of purchases by the consumers, their purchases of stocks of textiles have exceeded the demand by almost a year. The possibility of interference with the European sources of supply has developed a receptive and in a few cases an active interest amongst importers in the possibility of buying suitable North American goods. They predict that demand will be normal by the end of 1915, and that buying on a large scale will then be resumed. They appear to be well disposed toward the North American manufacturer as a rule, but state that he can expect to do little more than to study the market during the next few months.

A Year of War

(Continued from Page 9.)

hands of the peace party that is known to exist in Russia. The detachment of Russia from the anti-German league is the objective not alone of the smashing blows delivered in the field by Hindenburg and Mackensen; it is also the objective of an exceedingly well-organized political campaign that has been going on in Russia for the better part of a year under the stimulation of German agents. In the crisis of the great Frederick's career a sudden change in Russian politics saved Prussia from destruction. Another sudden and similar change in Russian politics at this time would be enthusiastically welcomed in Berlin. Russia may be defeated but she cannot be conquered so long as she remains true to her own national ideals. That she will remain true to those ideals is the belief of those who see in the impending fate of Warsaw a disaster, but neither a catastrophe nor a debacle. And with an unconquered Russia in the east and British sea power supreme, the Allies have something better than an even chance of success.—Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Eagle.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and MECHANICAL ARTS

Young men seeking to equip themselves for practical life in Agriculture and all its allied branches; in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry and Dyeing; in Textile Industry and in Agricultural Teaching will find excellent provision for their chosen careers at the State's Industrial College. This college fits men for life. Faculty for the coming year of 65 men; 767 students; 25 buildings. Admirably equipped laboratories in each department.

For catalogue, write

E. B. OWEN, Registrar,
West Raleigh, N. C.

"The Clinchfield Route"

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO RAILWAY
and
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway
of South Carolina.

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 9, 1915.

Eastern Standard Time

Southbound

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Lv. Elkhorn City, Ky..... | * 3:00 |
| Lv. Haystack, Va..... | 3:37 |
| Lv. Fremont, Va..... | 4:10 |
| Lv. Dante, Va..... | 4:55 *8:30 |
| Lv. St. Paul, Va..... | 5:30 8:52 |
| Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va..... | 7:25 10:17 |
| Lv. Johnson City, Tenn..... | 9:30 11:45 |
| Ar. Erwin, Tenn..... | *10:30 *12:25 |
| Lv. Erwin, Tenn..... | *5:00 *12:35 |
| Lv. Kona, N. C..... | 7:13 2:04 |
| Lv. Altapass, N. C..... | 8:10 2:45 |
| Lv. Marion, N. C..... | 9:50 3:55 |
| Lv. Bostic, N. C..... | 11:33 4:57 |
| Ar. Spartanburg, S. C..... | *1:30 *6:05 |

Northbound.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Lv. Spartanburg, S. C..... | *4:50 *11:00 |
| Lv. Bostic, N. C..... | 6:09 12:10 |
| Lv. Marion, N. C..... | 7:05 1:05 |
| Lv. Altapass, N. C..... | 8:20 2:20 |
| Lv. Kona, N. C..... | 8:57 3:03 |
| Ar. Erwin, Tenn..... | *10:30 *4:30 |
| Lv. Erwin, Tenn..... | *7:45 *4:35 |
| Lv. Johnson City, Tenn..... | 8:30 5:15 |
| Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va..... | 10:35 7:02 |
| Lv. St. Paul, Va..... | 12:17 8:30 |
| Lv. Dante, Va..... | 12:40 8:50 |
| Lv. Fremont, Va..... | 1:25 |
| Lv. Haystack, Va..... | 1:55 |
| Ar. Elkhorn City, Ky..... | *2:30 |

*—Daily.

A. M. light face type.

P. M. heavy face type.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. J. CAMPION,
V.-Pres. and Traffic Mgr.,
John City, Tenn.

One darky, anxious to find a wife for his son, went to a matrimonial agency, who handed him his list of lady clients. Running through this the man came upon his own wife's name, entered as desirous of obtaining a husband between the ages of twenty-eight and thirty.

Forgetting about his son, the darky hurried home to announce his discovery to his wife. She was not at all disturbed.

"Yes," she said, "I done give him my name. I put it down when you was so sick in de winter and de doctor says we must prepare for de worst."—Ex.

The earth was created for man, and the average fellow labors under the delusion that he is the man.

Personal Items

C. H. Goodroe has resigned as superintendent of the Perkins Hosiery Mill, Columbus, Ga.

C. S. Smart, superintendent of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., is spending a ten days vacation in Western Carolina, at Spruce Pine.

H. K. Drew, superintendent of the Union-Buffalo Mill, Union, S. C., is spending his vacation in Rhode Island.

J. F. Lockey, formerly superintendent of the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has accepted a similar position at the Raeford (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. M. Short, overseer of card room at the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, has a bad wound over his left eye, caused by being hit with a bobbin thrown by one of his employees.

Arthur M. Griffin, who for several years has been connected with the auditing department of the Parker Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been promoted to the position of manager of the four mills at Columbia, S. C.

Silver Bay, N. Y., August 14, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark: I want to thank you on behalf of the Industrial Institute and the Eastern Summer School for your courtesy in coming to meet with us and for the information and point of view you gave our students. We were all better posted concerning Southern industrial conditions and especially the conditions in the Southern textile mills as the result of your meetings with the classes. The men have expressed a personal appreciation of your presence. We shall want to show our gratitude to you by extending another invitation.

Cordially yours,
Chas. R. Towson.

Cutting Scrape at Lindale.

W. H. Smith, a loom fixer in the No. 1 weave room at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., was the victim of an awful cutting affray. Sam Alexander, a weaver, being the assailant. The men, it is said were quarreling about some filling. Alexander, according to Smith, made the attack without warning. Smith was cut in three places, and though not dangerous, his wounds were very painful.

Newt Williams Scalded to Death.

Newt Williams, formerly employed at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., where his brother, F. G. Williams, was superintendent, was fatally burned at one of the mills in Sylacauga, Ala., last week. Mr. Williams was scalded to death after having been caught in a pump room when a steam pipe exploded. A negro assistant turned off the steam after Mr. Williams yelled at him, and Mr. Williams walked from the

room unassisted. After reaching a doctor, he was rushed to a hospital in Birmingham, and every effort made to save him, but he died Saturday night.

Routing Exposition Goods.

Greenville, S. C., August 18, 1915.
Southern Textile Bulletin.

Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen: This is to notify you that the Exposition Hall for the Southern Textile Exposition, to be held here November 2nd to 6th, is located on the Piedmont & Northern tracks. In routing your shipments of you will route care P. & N. at either Spartanburg or Greenwood, the freight will be unloaded from cars into the warehouse, which will save handling and drayage charges.

Yours very truly,
Traffic Committee,
Jas. H. Maxwell, Chairman.

Shot His Wife; Then Himself.

Because, stated Vernoy Randall, he and his young wife could not live together in peace, Randall, a mill operative of about 26 years old, of Columbus, Ga., shot his wife through the arm and side and then sent a bullet crashing through the outer edge of his heart. The shooting occurred Friday and Randall died Saturday.

Mrs. Randall was not seriously wounded.

The tragedy occurred in the living room of the Randall home on Second avenue and Twentieth street. Randall and his wife had separated last Wednesday after finding that they could not live together, but Randall returned to his wife, and after talking to her two or three minutes in the living room, he pulled a 38-caliber revolver from his pocket and fired twice.

In a statement, Randall did not deny shooting his wife, but says he doesn't know why he did it, that he was crazed.

Mill Man Works on an Aeroplane.

Pope Nabors, a young mill man of Monarch Cotton Mills, Union, S. C., has the distinction of being the first builder of an aeroplane in Union county, as he is now nearing completion of his new machine that he began some months ago, and will have it ready for flight at the Union county fair to be held in October.

The machine weighs about 340 pounds and is equipped with the Curtis running gear and reflects in the wing curve. The measurements of the machine are, top plane 26 1-2 feet long, 4 feet wide and 15 feet high, and when completed there will be 210 square feet of floating surface. The machine is painted white and will present the appearance of a flying boat when completed. Mr. Nabors has worked out this problem himself and deserves much credit for the way in which he has built his machine. He is making his aeroplane at his home at Monarch mills while not on duty in the cloth room.

The trouble about looking up to other people is that it encourages them to look down on us.

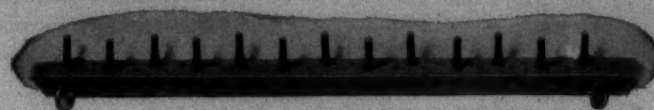
SPINNING RINGS ^{Best} Quality Guaranteed Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co.,

Woodbury, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.

ONCE TRIED — ALWAYS USED.



RICE DOBBY CHAIN AND PEGS
RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO., Millbury, Mass.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sec'y

Southern Spindle and Flyer Co. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN AGENTS FOR SMYTH-DESPARD COMPANY'S HIGH-GRADE OAK AND CHROME
TANNED LEATHER BELTING

Quality and workmanship guaranteed, deliveries prompt.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Bradford Soluble Grease



NEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton fabrics.

Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

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CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 98 per cent in all other States. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

A portable dustless card stripper. Must be in condition and cheap for cash. Address No. 666, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Three pound spinning weights. Address Box 116, Athens, Ala.

Wanted.

Wanted—To buy one second roving frame, either Providence or Woonsocket. Size 9x4 1-2 or 7x3 1-2. Any one who has a frame of this size to sell will please address X, care of Textile Bulletin, giving length of time frame has run, and also condition and price.

Operatives Needed.

We are starting our mill to run on full time and want at once a full set of help, consisting of speeder hands, spinners, doffers, twist hands, spoolers, reelers, etc. Apply in person, or write T. M. Crowell, Supt., Paola Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C.

Spinning Bands for Sale.

Spinning bands at 18c. per pound. All roving. Will weigh about 95 bands per pound. Terms F. O. B. factory in South Carolina. Address O. C. M., care Textile Bulletin.

Help Wanted.

Wanted — Slubber, intermediate and speeder tenders. Lincoln Cotton Mill Co., Evansville, Ind.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1178.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for 12 years and thoroughly understand the mill business. Held last job three years. Fine references. Address No. 1179.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling, warping or winding. Am 30 years old. 9 years overseer. Am familiar with all grades of cotton. Address No. 1180.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1181.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a Supt. that can get results. Age 36. Married. Held last position nine years. Gilt edged references. Address No. 1182.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling representative for machinery or supplies. Am experienced in both lines and can furnish entirely satisfactory references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1183.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1185.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 10 years experience on all kinds of goods, but prefer fancies. Satisfactory references from present and past employers. Address No. 1185.

WANT position as superintendent by a practical man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all the details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to my executive ability and character. Address No. 1186.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Age 32. Married. 7 years as overseer. 2 years as superintendent. Can furnish any one with references. Address No. 1187.

CHIEF ENGINEER and Master Mechanic wishes to make a change. A successful record can be shown from past and present employers. 12 years experience, 8 years as chief engineer and master mechanic with some of the most up-to-date plants in the South. Can furnish reference to any one in need of a man for the position. Am 35 years of age, have a family. Am sober and of good habits. Could come on reasonable notice. Now employed. Address No. 1188.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am employed at present as overseer of spinning. My present employers will be given as references. Address No. 1189.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. Prefer Alabama, Georgia or South Carolina. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1190.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have held present position as overseer of spinning for 10 years. Have large family of mill help. Address No. 1191.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 5 years grinder, 5 years second hand and 3 years overseer. Married. Sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1192.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job three years and have given entire satisfaction but want larger room. First class references. Address No. 1193.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1194.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1195.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills and am good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1196.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but am not satisfied with location of mill. Have experience both as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 1197.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving. Experience in both departments and am now employed but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1198.

WANT position as superintendent. Am expert on fine, as well as class yarns for all purposes. Know how to make dividends. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1199.

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WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer carding or spinning, or both in large mill. Long experience in the mill. Employed at present. Good references. Address No. 1200.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and can furnish best of references both as to ability and character. Address No. 1201.

WANT a job as superintendent of small mill that is run down and not making money, and whose managers want it put in good order and on paying basis. Have had long experience as carder and spinner, also have ample experience in weaving, winding, twisting, warping and ruling. Good references if required. Address No. 1202.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had charge of carding and spinning in large mill and gave satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1203.

WANT position as roller coverer. Experienced. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1204.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have had long experience in both mill and independent shop work. Can do first-class work. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1205.

WANT position as Supt. or manager. Have filled both positions and have long practical experience on a wide variety of goods. Can furnish five references. Address No. 1206.

WANT position as second hand in card room. Am now employed and give satisfaction but want to change. Age 30. Strictly sober and am a hustler for quantity and quality. Address No. 1207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand. Have had good experience in first class mill and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1208.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1209.

WANT position as superintendent. Would like to figure with any mill that is not getting results. No 1210.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills, and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 1241.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as asst. Supt. Now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 1212.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1213.

WANT position as Supt. or overseer of carding. Age 41. Married. Graduate of Inter. Cor. School. Have been successful as overseer of carding, spinning, weaving, slashing, beaming and dyeing. Strictly sober. Member of Baptist church. Have not lost a day from work in six years. Address No. 1214.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have experience and knowledge of the business and can furnish entirely satisfactory references from former employers. Address No. 1215.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Have had 12 years experience as overseer. Age 35. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1216.

WANT position as Supt. Long experience as carder and spinner and am now employed as Supt. of small mill. Best of references. Address No. 1218.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Address No. 1219.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced in both positions, in weaving and spinning mills. Now employed. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1217.

WANT position as Supt. of yarn mill or carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1220.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have 20 years experience in mill work and am at present employed, but prefer to change. Address No. 1221.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of small mill and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1222.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Long experience in one of the most successful mills in the South

and can give them as references. Address 1223.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 15 years experience in shop and steam plant and can give satisfaction. Can furnish excellent references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 1224.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or superintendent of large spinning room. Have 23 years' experience as carder and spinner, 18 years of which have been overseer. Strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1225.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C., or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent for 20 years and am now employed. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1226.

WANT position as Supt. Am now employed and have held present job 10 years but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 1227.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 1228.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been promoted from loom fixer through to overseer at present mill, which is discarding its looms. Fine references from present employers. Address No. 1229.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work and all makes of looms. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1238.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Held one position seven years and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 1230.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1231.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second hand on fancy fine goods. Can give good references from present and past employers. Address No. 1232.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1233.

POSITION wanted as superintendent by practical man of executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get results. 12 years overseer. 10 years superintendent. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1234.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling representative. Have had experience in all three positions and am well qualified for each. Would prefer connection with some sizing manufacturer. Address No. 1235.

WANT position as carder or spinner, 18 years overseer of carding and spinning, and am well versed in all processes of cotton manufacturing, including twisting and twine-making. Am a middle-aged man with family. Can give good references. Address No. 1236.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, where I can invest part of my salary. Have long experience as overseer of carding and am now employed as such but want place as superintendent. Age 35. Good habits. Excellent references from present employers. Address No. 1237.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed, but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 1240.

WANTED—Position of overseer of weaving, preferably Drapers, at \$4.00 or more per day. 19 years in the weave room. 36 years of age. Married. Total abstainer. Now employed as overseer. Pusher for production, quality and low costs. Present salary inadequate for large growing family. Address No. 1241.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or overseer spinning in large mill. Have had long practical experience and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 1242.

WANT position as superintendent of either plain weaving or yarn mill. Am all-round practical mill man, but especially strong on carding. Have made a close study of waste problems and am in position to more than save my salary in the waste account. Let me investigate your waste conditions. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 1245.

WANT position as overseer spinning in small mill or second hand in large mill. 39 years of age, with 27 years experience in spinning. Prefer mill in a small place. Good references. Address No. 1249.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Reason for changing to better myself. Now employed. Address No. 1250.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or overseer of spinning. Eight years experience as overseer. Married. 42 years of age. Good references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1251.

Engagement Brought on War
She (bitterly)—Our married life has been one long series of battles, beginning with our wedding day.
He—Yes, and there was an engagement before that. — Boston Transcript.

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Cotton Stocks Accumulate in Japan.

The warehousemen's report on cotton consignments in Osaka, dated June 10, gives the whole stocks held as showing an increase of 780 bales over the previous report, dated June 1, the total amounting to 11,075 bales. This is the result of a dwindling demand from China. The accumulation is particularly heavy in coarse counts. In finer goods also there is a heavy accumulation, but that is almost entirely due to the depressed condition of the domestic textile market.

The report of the Associated Cotton Spinning Companies for the opening days of the present month shows that exports to China have increased lately, but that is due to speculative shipments by some exporters on the strength of the reported decrease in stocks at Shanghai. Otherwise trade remains as slack as ever.

During the opening days of June 9,012 bales were shipped from Kobe, 4,802½ bales from Osaka, 367 bales from Yokohama, 360 bales from Nagasaki, 865 bales from Nagoya and Yokkaichi, and 430 bales from Moji, thus bringing up the total shipments for the period to 15,836½ bales, an increase of 7,603 bales compared with the same period last month.

Indian spinners have been promoting their trade with China, and have sent coarser goods, between 32 and 40 counts, to Shanghai. During the last fortnight more than 5,000 bales of Indian yarn were disposed of. This has affected the market for Japanese goods. Consular Report.

Unlucky.

"This is the twelfth time I've called about this bill," began the collector.

"I hope you won't call again," said the debtor. "I'm a bit superstitious about the number thirteen, and I'm afraid something might happen to one or the other of us."—Ex.

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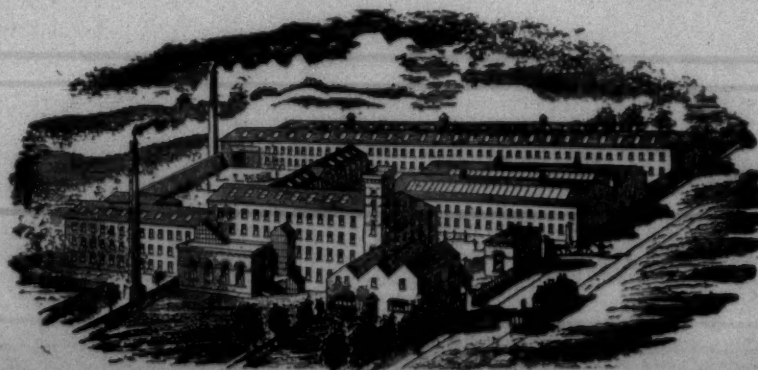
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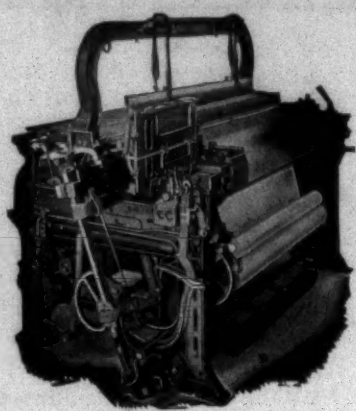
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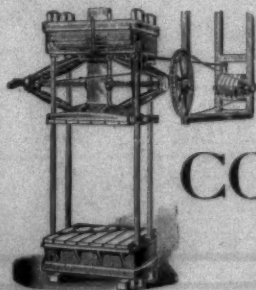
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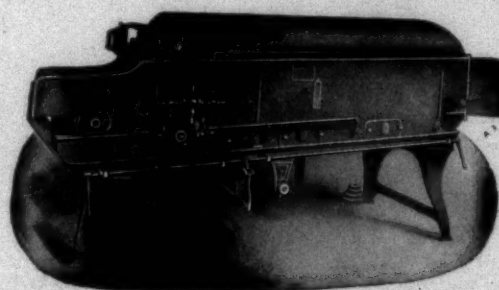
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